

What is claimed is:

1. A transparent, low-flammability, UV-resistant, oriented film made from a crystallizable thermoplastic and having a thickness of from 5 to 300  $\mu\text{m}$ , wherein the film comprises at least one UV stabilizer and at least one flame retardant, where at least the flame retardant, and preferably also the UV stabilizer, is fed directly as a masterbatch to the crystallizable thermoplastic during production of the film.
2. The film as claimed in claim 1, wherein the crystallizable thermoplastic comprises polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate, preferably polyethylene terephthalate.
3. The film as claimed in claim 1, which has one or more layers and has additionally been coated with copolyesters or with adhesion promoters.
4. The film as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amount of flame retardant present is from 0.5 to 30% by weight, based on the weight of the layer of the crystallizable thermoplastic.
5. The film as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amount of the UV stabilizer present is from 0.01 to 5% by weight, based on the weight of the layer of the crystallizable thermoplastic.
6. The film as claimed in claim 1, wherein the UV stabilizer present comprises light stabilizers selected from one or more elements of the group consisting of 2-hydroxybenzophenones, 2-hydroxybenzotriazoles, organonickel compounds, salicylic esters, cinnamic ester derivatives, resorcinol monobenzoates, oxanilides, hydroxybenzoic esters, sterically hindered amines and triazines.

7. The film as claimed in claim 1, wherein the flame retardant comprises organic phosphorus compounds.
8. The film as claimed in claim 7, wherein the flame retardant comprises dimethyl methylphosphonate.
9. The film as claimed in claims 1 or 7, wherein from 0.1 to 1.0% by weight of a hydrolysis stabilizer selected from the group consisting of alkali metal stearates, alkaline earth metal stearates, alkali metal carbonates and alkaline earth metal carbonates, or from 0.05 to 0.6% by weight, of a hydrolysis stabilizer selected from one or more elements of the group consisting of phenolic stabilizers having a molar mass above 500 g/mol is additionally present in the film.
10. The film as claimed in claim 9, wherein the phenolic stabilizers is pentaerythrityl tetrakis-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate or 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene.
11. The film as claimed in claim 9, wherein the organic phosphorus compounds comprise long-chain, encapsulated ammonium polyphosphates or carboxyphosphinic acids or anhydrides of these and wherein, besides the hydrolysis stabilizer, from 0.01 to 5.0% by weight of 2-(4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-5-hexyloxyphenol or from 0.01 to 5.0% by weight of 2,2-methylenebis(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,2,2-tetramethylpropyl)phenol or mixtures of these UV stabilizers or mixtures of at least one of these two UV stabilizers with other UV stabilizers are present in the film, where the total amount of UV stabilizer is from 0.01 to 5.0% by weight, based on the weight of crystallizable polyethylene terephthalate.

12. The film as claimed in claim 1, wherein the surface gloss of the film, measured according to DIN 67530 (measurement angle: 20°), is above 100, and wherein its luminous transmittance L, measured according to ASTM D 1003, is above 80%, and wherein its haze, measured according to ASTM S 1003, is below 20%.
13. A process for producing a transparent, low-flammability, UV-resistant film as claimed in claim 1 by extrusion on an extrusion line, which comprises adding the flame retardant, to the crystallizable thermoplastic, by way of masterbatch technology, where the flame retardant has been fully dispersed in a solid carrier material, in polyethylene terephthalate or in another polymer compatible with the thermoplastic.
14. The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein the UV stabilizer, too, is added by way of masterbatch technology, where the UV stabilizer has been fully dispersed in a solid carrier material, in polyethylene terephthalate or in another polymer sufficiently compatible with the thermoplastic.
15. The process as claimed in claim 13 or 14 wherein the flame retardant contains a hydrolysis stabilizer.
16. The process as claimed in claim 13, 14 or 15, wherein the particle size and the bulk density of the masterbatch are set to be similar to the particle size and the bulk density of the thermoplastic.
17. The process as claimed in claim 15, wherein the masterbatch in which the flame retardant and the hydrolysis stabilizer are present is precrystallized or predried, by taking the masterbatch at room temperature from a metering vessel in the desired blend together with the thermoplastic batchwise into a vacuum dryer which then

operates, in particular from 0.1 to 0.3% by weight, at a temperature in range of from 20 to 130°C during a time of from 2 to 4 while stirring at from 10 to 70 rpm.

18. The process as claimed in claim 17, wherein the precrystallized or predried masterbatch is post-dried in a downstream vessel, which is evacuated, and operates at a temperature of from 100 to 170°C.